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of gases,' and calling attention to refraction, the importance of dust and of aqueous vapor in coloring the sky, etc.

'Air and Water Temperatures,' by W. F. Cooper; a study of the effect of the water temperatures of Lake Michigan.

'The Climate of Madison, Wis.,' by James L. Bartlett, observer, Weather Bureau; a good general account of the climate of an important city, with some reference to the weather controls and weather indications.

'Tornado Insurance,' by H. E. Simpson, instructor in geology, Colby College; a paper written as a thesis in the course in General Climatology in Harvard University, and containing a number of facts not previously compiled from the present point of view.

'Meteorology in India,' containing notes from Mr. Gilbert T. Walker, now in charge of the Indian Meteorological Service. Of Mr. Walker's seven monsoon forecasts, six have been right, and one negative.

'Meteorological Maps for School Use'; it is a satisfaction to note that the Weather Bureau now supplies blank outline maps of the United States, suitable for laboratory work, at \$2.50 or \$5 per thousand, the price depending on the quality of paper used.

'Asymmetric Cyclones and Anticyclones in Europe and America,' by Professor F. H. Bigelow; the conclusions are somewhat startling, to wit:

There is no evidence of the superposition of cold-center cyclones upon warm-center cyclones, as expounded by Clayton or by Bjerknes and Arrhenius, nor are there purely dynamic vortices in a rapid stream as supposed by Hann, nor are there cyclonic vortices caused by atmospheric islands of high pressure obstructing a rapidly flowing eastward drift as explained by Shaw, or by Hildebrandsson in his report to the international committee, 1905.

'Atmospheric Electricity,' by G. C. Simpson, the newly appointed lecturer in meteorology at the University of Manchester; deals with the latest aspects of the subject, chiefly in relation to meteorological problems.

'A Possible Extension of the Period of Weather Forecasts,' by Professor E. B. Garriott; calls attention to the value of a study

of the great permanent areas of low and high pressure in making forecasts.

'The Relation of Forests to Rainfall,' by the late W. F. Hubbard; deals with the distribution of rainfall and forests in California, showing the close relation between the mean annual rainfall and the forest cover.

R. DEC. WARD.

*REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF THE
WISTAR INSTITUTE.*

THE advisory board of the Wistar Institute held its annual meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday, April 17. The director's report of the year's work showed a decided step forward in the research work of the institute. The organization of the neurological work with Dr. Henry H. Donaldson as chief and Dr. George L. Streeter and Dr. S. Hatai as associates was reported. A statement was made of the financial condition of the institute so that the board might better consider the problems which might be undertaken. Following this report Professor Donaldson outlined the neurological work which he had under way and stated that some twenty pieces of research work were being actively pursued. Some of this work is already in press, some in manuscript, while a portion is being pursued in the laboratory of the University of Chicago and a portion in the laboratory of the Wistar Institute. Dr. Donaldson reported the action of the Imperial Academy of Science in Vienna in accepting the Wistar Institute as the central institute for brain investigation in the United States and appointing Drs. Donaldson, Mall and Minot as delegates to the meeting of the Central Committee for Inter-academic Brain Research to be held in Vienna this coming May. The advisory board considered the following question of policy: "With the understanding that all plans may be modified more or less from time to time to meet conditions as they arise, the question is presented for consideration: Shall we conduct the work of the institute after the manner of the usual research laboratories in the universities or shall we endeavor to make the work of the institute unique and try to do some of those things

which the university laboratories have been unable to accomplish." The general sentiment of the board was that the Wistar Institute should maintain a small staff of investigators of the highest type and expend a large portion of its income in maintaining artists, modelers and other mechanical aids to investigation so that there will be unexcelled opportunity in the institute laboratories for men from other laboratories to come and finish their researches in a much more satisfactory manner than it is possible to do in their own laboratories.

The question of furnishing material to investigators was discussed and it was decided that this plan should be pursued whenever possible. The neurological committee appointed last year was instructed to take steps for the further organization of neurological research in this country and it was suggested that, perhaps, a subcommittee of active neurologists should be organized in this country to meet occasionally and discuss the problems in their subject.

The question of organizing a pathological institute similar to that maintained in the state of New York was brought before the board and its various phases discussed. A committee of three was appointed to consider the possibility of such an institution. This committee consisted of Drs. Donaldson, LeConte and Piersol.

A resolution was passed suggesting that the institute collect research material for the researches in comparative anatomy and embryology whenever opportunity presents itself.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

THE injuries to Stanford University by earthquake of April 18 are, in brief, as follows:

1. Wreckage of the Memorial Church by the fall of the heavy spire, which crashed through the nave, the air blowing off the upper part of both ends of the church. The walls generally, of steel construction, are intact, but the building is ruined.

2. Wreck of the unfinished library. The great dome and its steel supports are un-

harmd, but their swaying completely wrecked the rest of the building.

3. Wreck of the new gymnasium, of brick faced stone.

4. Wreck of parts of the Art Museum which were made of brick faced with cement. The central part, of concrete strengthened by steel rods, is intact.

5. The Stanford residence in San Francisco, a huge wooden structure, heavily built, was not harmed by the earthquake, but is completely consumed by fire.

6. The inner quadrangle and engineering shops, of heavy masonry and one story high, are unharmed.

7. The outer quadrangle contains four large buildings reinforced by steel, the laboratories of zoology, botany and physiology, with the temporary library and the Assembly Hall. These are virtually unharmed.

8. The power house was wrecked by the tall stone chimney, which was snapped off like the lash of a whip.

9. The memorial arch had its upper part snapped off and is split almost to the base so that it is an entire wreck. This structure was of brick, reinforced with steel and faced with stone.

10. The chemistry building lost all its chimneys and is externally damaged by the fall of part of its stone facing. The building and its contents are little injured.

11. The four large buildings of the outer quadrangle, of brick unreinforced, and faced with stone, are somewhat damaged, the history building least, the incomplete mining building most.

12. Roble hall, women's dormitory, of concrete with steel wires, is absolutely unharmed except for the fall of two ornamental chimneys.

13. Encina hall, men's dormitory, a very large, finely built stone building, was injured by the fall of stone chimneys, one young man being killed. The building also has a serious crack in each of two corners, but is otherwise unharmed.

The wooden buildings on the grounds lost only chimneys and parts of plastering. No injury was done to books and very little to apparatus or collections. The working part